



New cases for EPI - Week 28

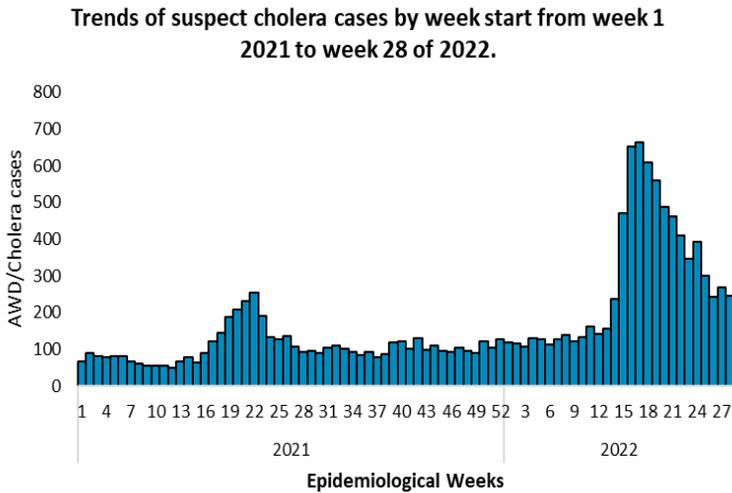
- 245 new cholera cases reported from 20 districts
- 80 severe cases
- No death reported in this week
- 11 stool samples tested, 3 of them were confirmed *Vibrio Cholerae* 01 Ogawa by culture

Cumulative cases (Since 1st – 28th weeks in 2022)

- 8040 cumulative cases (54.44% children below 2 years)
- 37 cumulative deaths (CFR 0.46%)
- 2367 severe cases (50.27% children below 2 years)
- 152 total confirmed *V. Cholerae* 01 Ogawa by culture
- 24 total districts affected

Fig 1. Epidemiological curve for cholera in Somalia week 1-28; 2022

Table 1 showing distribution of cholera cases by state



State	Cases (week 27)	Deaths-week 27 (CFR%)	Cases (week 28)	Deaths (week 28) (CFR%)	Cumulative cases (week 1-28)	Cumulative deaths (CFR%)
Banadir	142	4 (2.8%)	113	0 (0.0%)	4011	30 (0.7%)
Southwest	88	1 (1.1%)	107	0 (0.0%)	3186	4 (0.1%)
Hirshabelle	39	0 (0.0%)	25	0 (0.0%)	843	3 (0.4%)
Total	269	5 (1.9%)	245	0 (0.0%)	8040	37 (0.5%)

Laboratory testing

- Since epidemiological week 1/2022, 762 cases were tested in the National Public Health laboratory in Mogadishu of which 152 (19.95%) were positive for *Vibrio cholerae*, Oga-wa 01.
- During epidemiological week 28, of the 11 stool samples tested, 3 (27%) were positive for *Vibrio cholerae*, Ogawa 01 (table 2). The stool samples that were tested positive during week 28 were collected from Banadir Region.

Fig2: Epi-Curves for AWD/cholera outbreak in Baidoa, Southwest state

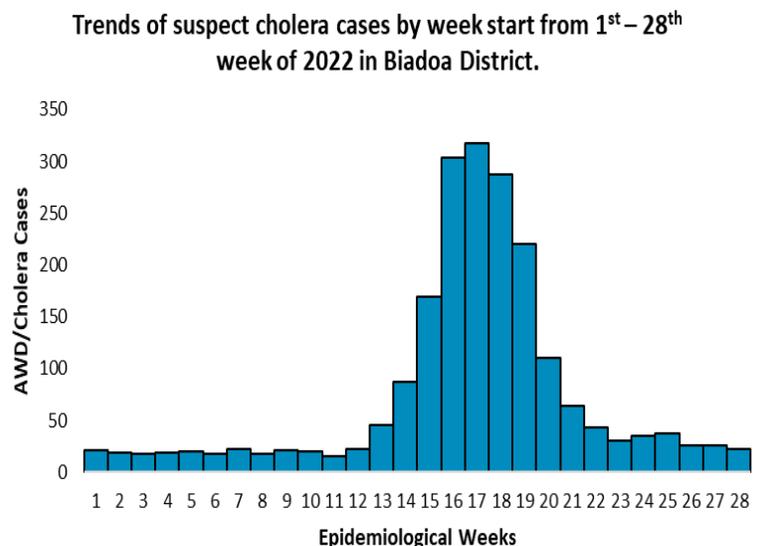


Table 2: Number of stool sample tested in the NPHL by bacteriology

State/Region	Test conducted in Week 28			Cumulative cases tested (Weeks 1-28)		
	Negative	Positive	Total	Negative	Positive	Total
Banadir	8	3	11	472	125	597
Southwest	0	0	0	105	15	120
Hirshabelle	0	0	0	13	12	25
Jubaland	0	0	0	20	0	20
Total	8	3	11	610	152	762

Note. Total number of cases reported subject to change after verification by the surveillance team

Fig 3. Epi curve for AWD/Cholera outbreak in Banadir region

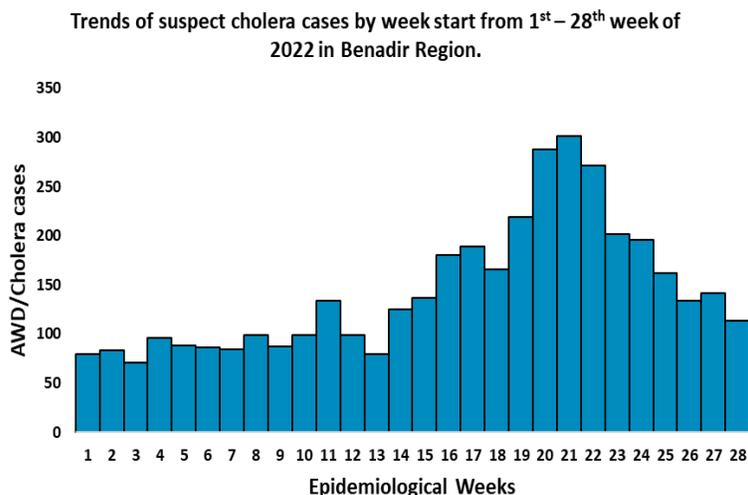


Fig4: Epi curve for AWD/cholera in Jowhar; Hirshabelle state

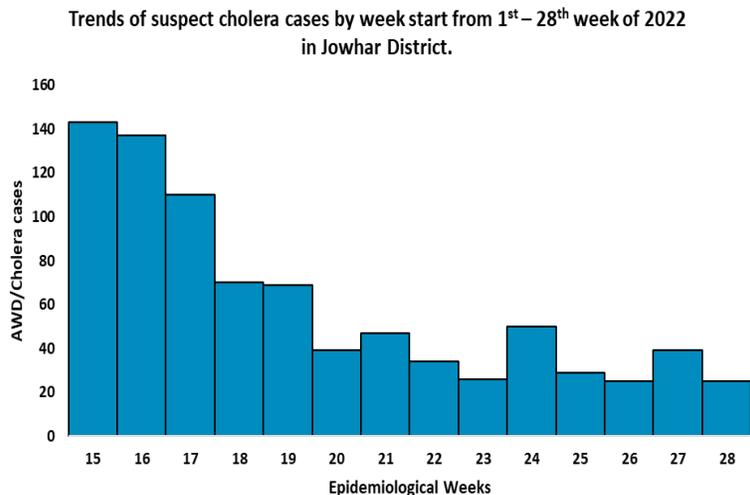
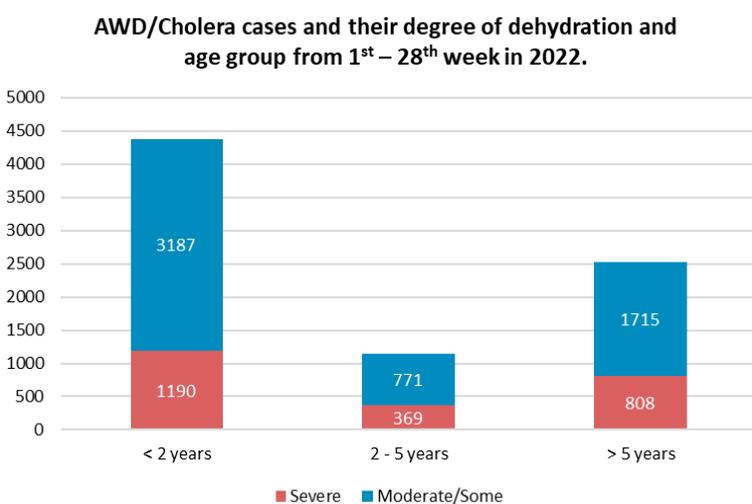


Fig 5 . Bar chart showing number cases by classification in all districts



Case load in cholera treatment facilities

- Cholera cases in drought affected districts are treated in seven treatment facilities. Majority of cases are treated from Banadir, Bayhaw and Jowhar Hospital CTC (table 3)

Region	CTC	# New admissions (week 28)	# New deaths (week 28)	Cumulative admissions (week 1-28)	Cumulative deaths (week 1-28)
Banadir	Banadir Hospital CTC	113	0	4011	30
Bay	Bayhaw Hospital CTC	23	0	2056	0
Middle Shabelle	Jowhar Hospital CTC	25	0	843	3
Lower Shabelle	Afgoi Hospital CTC	18	0	578	2
Lower Shabelle	Merka Hospital CTC	21	0	307	0
Bakool	Bakol R. Hospital CTC	21	0	151	0
Lower Shabelle	Bula Marer CTC	24	0	94	2
Total		245	0	8040	37

Completed response activities

- In response to the ongoing cholera outbreak, Health and WASH cluster partners have implemented the activities as summarized in table 4 below

Pillar	Completed activity
Coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination meetings convened in Southwest state and Banadir Plan for implementation of re-active oral cholera vaccination campaign in 9 districts has been completed Risk assessment conducted, risk of cholera transmission in Somalia graded as very high
Case management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health cluster has prepositioned essential cholera kits in Baidoa and Marka CTCs. The supplies are adequate to manage 1007 severe cases and 3321 moderate cases
Surveillance and alert verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Signals of Acute Watery Diarrhoea reported by community health workers are investigated and validated by district based rapid response teams Stool samples are routinely collected and sent to the laboratory for culture and sensitivity studies
Water Sanitation and Hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hygienic kits have been prepositioned in districts currently reporting cases Ministry of Water has built capacity for health workers to chlorinate water sources in Baidoa Shallow wells have been chlorinated in Baidoa
Risk communication and community sensitization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health cluster partners and state-based Ministry of Health have conducted health sensitization sessions targeting people living in IDPs

Response gaps

- The following are the urgent needs for the effective implementation of cholera response activities (table 5)

Pillar	Gaps/urgent needs
Coordination and leadership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen coordination at national and state level, identify gaps and develop state-based implementation plans
Case management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operation support for the active CTCs Establish ORPs in IDPs and ORTs in health facilities in drought affected districts
Surveillance and alert verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scale up deployment of district based rapid response teams to investigate alerts and initiate response to true alerts Increase analysis of stool samples using RDTs and bacteriology were available
WASH and IPC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution of hygienic kits Chlorination of water sources Infection prevention and control implementation in treatment facilities
Risk communication and community sensitization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need to scale up risk communication in Baidoa, Afgoi and Jowhar targeting IDPs
Essential medical supplies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MOH to conduct mapping of available cholera kits among partners and advise on distribution plan to avoid over stocking
Oral cholera vaccination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scaling up reactive Oral cholera vaccination to additional 2 million people at risk of cholera

Note. Total number of cases reported subject to change after verification by the surveillance

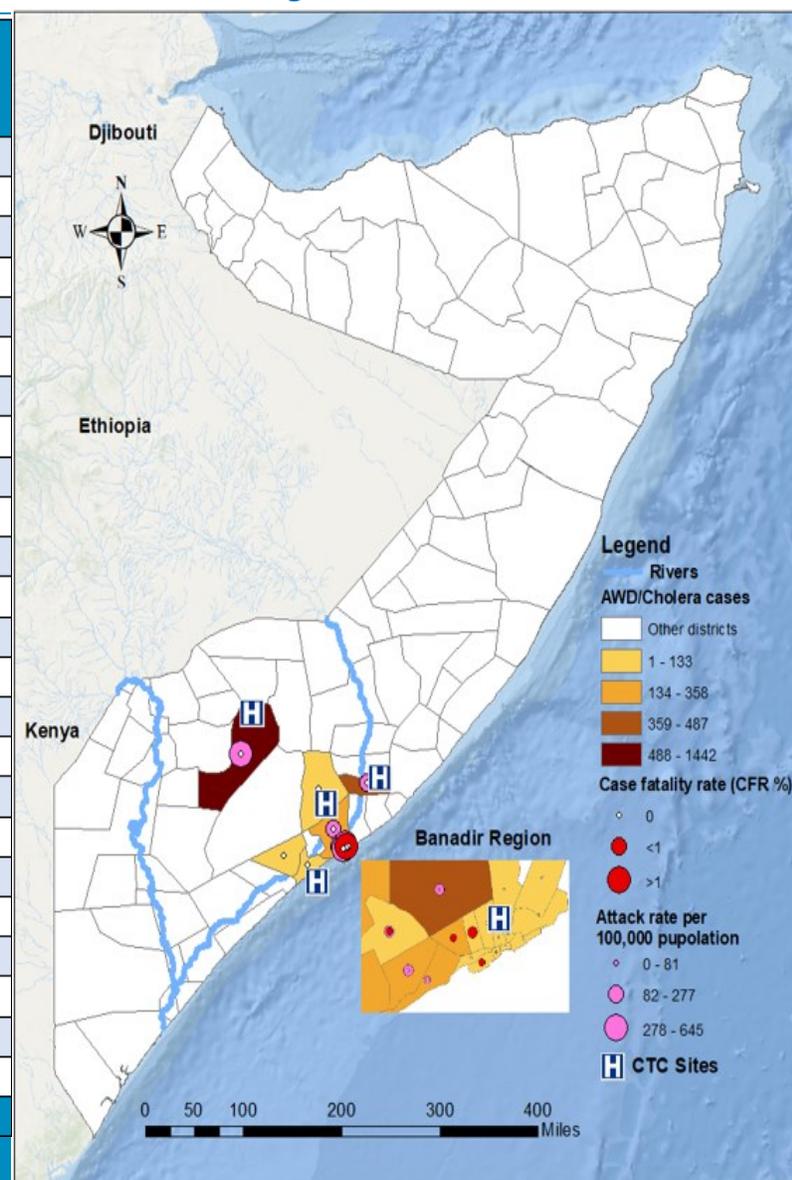
AWD/Cholera outbreak drought affected districts

- The current cholera outbreak in Somalia is a result of increasing number of people who have no access to safe water and proper sanitation due to drought. According to UN OCHA in Somalia, 7.0M people have been affected by drought while 918 200 people have been displaced in their homes. The cholera situation is further driven by high cases of malnutrition among children under 5 years. The current outbreak is a protracted one since 2017 where uninterrupted transmission has been reported especially in Banadir for the past 5 years (figures 1,2,3 and 4).
- Over the past two weeks, the number of cases has decreased by 8% in drought affected districts. No cholera associated deaths has been reported (figure 1 and table 1). The number of cholera cases reported in Baidoa have decreased by 12% from 26 to 23 cases in the past 2 weeks (figure 2). In Banadir, the number of cases decreased by 22% from 137 to 107 in the last two weeks (figure 3) while in Jowhar, cases decreased by 36% from 39 to 25 during the same period (figure 4).
- Since epidemiological week 1/2022, 8040 cases of cholera and 37 deaths (CFR 0.47%) have been reported from 24 of the 74 drought affected districts. Of the 8040 cases 54.44% (4251) are children under 2 years (fig 4); 3943 (49.04%) are women and 2367 (29.44%) are severe cases (fig 5). All reported cases did not receive Oral Cholera Vaccine that was administered in cholera risk districts in 2017,2018 and 2019. Since January 2022, the districts reporting the highest number of cases include Baidoa (2056), Daynile (1124), Jowhar (849) and Afgoi (696) (table 5).

Table 6. showing cumulative number of cases, deaths, and attack rates by district

State/Region*	District	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Cumulative deaths (CFR)	Population at risk	Attack rate/100,000 people
Bakool	Hudur	151	0	0.0	157,336	96
Banadir*	Abdul Aziz	21	0	0.0	51,040	41
	Bondere	37	0	0.0	140,872	26
	Daynile	1124	9	0.8	75,499	1489
	Dharkeynley	517	1	0.2	62,968	821
	Hamar Jajab	112	1	0.9	83,706	134
	Hamar Weyne	18	0	0.0	99,783	18
	Hawl Wadag	99	2	2.0	90,118	110
	Heliwa	47	0	0.0	100,038	47
	Hodan	588	2	0.3	164,941	356
	Kahda	245	2	0.8	31,455	779
	Karan	85	0	0.0	283,781	30
	Shibis	17	1	5.9	183,743	9
	Shingani	15	0	0.0	56,143	27
	Waberi	91	0	0.0	117,189	78
	Wadajir	637	8	1.3	115,451	552
	Warta Nabada	91	0	0.0	123,536	74
Yaqshid	126	0	0.0	296,031	43	
Southwest	Baidoa	2056	0	0.0	385,120	534
	Afgoye	696	5	0.7	228,291	305
	Kurtunwarey	97	2	2.1	110,661	88
	Merka	309	0	0.0	326,240	95
	Wanle-weyn	12	1	8.3	263,176	5
Hirshabele	Jowhar	849	3	0.4	368,661	230
Total		8040	37	0.5	3,915,779	205

Fig 6. Map showing distribution of cases and deaths in drought affected districts



For more information , contact the following.